NHI BIOCHEMIST TO RECEIVE PAUL-LEWIS AWARD

Dr. Earl R. Stadtman, 32, a biochemist in the National Heart Institute, will receive the 1953 Paul-Lewis Laboratories award in enzyme chemistry, the American Chemical Society has announced. Presentation will be made at the society's 123d national meeting in Los Angeles next spring.

Dr. Stadtman's selection is especially notable as the third consecutive award of the national honor to a scientist of NIH. Dr. Arthur Kornberg received the award in 1951 and Dr. Bernard Horecker in 1952. The award consists of a gold medal and $1,000.

Dr. Stadtman's work, for which he won the award, is concerned with the enzymatic details of the metabolism of fatty acids. Dr. Stadtman started his work on fatty acid synthesis in Dr. H. A. Barker's laboratory at the University of California.

Dr. Stadtman has been with the Cellular Physiology Section of NIH since he came to NIH in 1950. His wife, Dr. Thressa C. Stadtman, also works in the Cellular Physiology Section.

RALLY SPARKS NIH RED FEATHER DRIVE

Before the rally, Gil Baylis, chairman of the NIH Community Chest Drive, discusses the NIH quota of $14,871 with Dr. W. H. Sebrell and rally guest speakers. Left to right: Mr. C. Edwin Kline, Chairman of the Montgomery County campaign; Brig. Gen. Herbert B. Powell, Deputy Chief, Manpower Control, USA; Mr. Baylis; Dr. Sebrell; Mr. Perry Taylor, PHS campaign chairman; and Dr. Robert Coatney, PHS campaign co-chairman.

Miss Iris Ann Fitch, "Miss Washington of 1952," is shown as she sang at the rally on October 6. Music was supplied by Lee Maxfield and his orchestra. Approximately 1,000 NIH employees enthusiastically received the open air program which was held in front of Bldg. 1.
Leonard Kedda is using the flame spectrophotometer in analysis for sodium and potassium.

Dr. Kathryn Knowlton has worked for many years in the field of research dealing with the relation of hormones to metabolism. Since joining the Endocrinology Section at NIAMD, she has been studying in collaboration with Dr. Evelyn Anderson the relation of such steroids as cortisone to metabolism and the part these may play in the notable influence of the central nervous system on metabolic processes. The existence of this influence is apparent from the wasting of tissues that follows severe damage to the spinal cord.

Since nitrogen and phosphorus, characteristic constituents of protein, are lost from the body for some time after the spinal cord or midbrain is cut across, such transection must interfere with the formation or maintenance of protein, a most important tissue component. Disturbances in sodium, potassium, and chloride excretion and distribution are also observed. After midbrain damage, carbohydrate metabolism as measured by the glucose tolerance test departs from the normal pattern towards that of the diabetic organism.

For a time after nervous system transection, creatine is invariably excreted in large amounts, whereas, normally, only small amounts, if any, are excreted. The loss of creatine from the body can be of great significance, since it is a constituent of normal cells, particularly muscle, and is known to play an important part in the cycle of chemical changes by which energy is furnished for biochemical reactions.

Some of the changes are of the kind that result from the action of such adrenal hormones as cortisone. Further studies are to be conducted to see if the metabolic changes characteristic of central nervous system damage could be due to effects on adrenal gland activity.

More detailed knowledge of the mechanisms by which these metabolic processes are altered will be valuable not only as a contribution to basic biological science, but may also provide information useful in solving clinical problems of metabolic disease.

The many chemical analyses required for these studies are handled by Alice Laskey, Leonard Kedda, and Albert Kavalunas. The welfare of the animals is the responsibility of Paul Koger, with the help of Frank Hawkins.
SIR F. M. BURNET TO LECTURE OCTOBER 29

Sir F. Macfarlane Burnet, F.R.S., will deliver the R. E. Dyer Lecture on Wednesday, October 29, at 8:00 p.m. in the main auditorium of the National Naval Medical Center. A large and distinguished group of scientists have been invited to attend the lecture.

Sir Macfarlane is the Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research in Melbourne, Australia. Working in the field of virus infection, he has completely transformed our understanding of biology and the virus diseases, such as polio and influenza. His use of the chick embryo to track infected bacterial cells has produced a standard viral research tool. His studies, carried to their conclusion, may clarify basically the entire problem of virus behavior and the spread of disease in man.

Sir Macfarlane, who was knighted in 1950, has won world-wide recognition for his work in infectious diseases. He was the first to observe the causative organism of Q fever and to identify it as a rickettsia. In recognition of this work, the organism was named Coxiella burnetii in his honor.

NIH Spotlight

Marjorie Romine

When attractive Marjorie Romine, NIA MD, graduated from Kansas State College in January of 1944, she was undecided about exactly what career she wanted to follow. For one semester, she tried her hand at teaching home economics in a small Kansas high school.

Then, like many another young woman during those war years, Marjorie decided to join the Navy. She asked to be appointed to the hospital corps and chose to be stationed on the east coast. Both requests were granted, and Marjorie eventually ended up at the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda.

It was here that she got her first taste of research work. While assigned to the nutrition section at the Naval Medical Center, she visited numerous Naval stations throughout the East. It was her job to help evaluate the nutritional quality of the food served in the mess halls for service men and women.

Incidentally, it was at the Naval Medical Center that Marjorie met and married her husband, John, who was also stationed there. When Marjorie and John got out of the service, John went back to school at Georgia Tech. Then they returned to Bethesda and came to NIH in the summer of 1947. Both have been working here ever since -- John in NCI and Marjorie in NIA MD's Laboratory of Biochemistry and Nutrition.

If you should happen into the Fractionation and Isolation Section, in Building 3, you would most likely find Marjorie with a pipette and a test tube in hand. Her chief responsibility is to determine, through use of microorganisms, the vitamin or amino acid content of natural materials. Such assays are necessary in the development of procedures for the isolation of nutritionally important substances, such as the citrovorum factor, which was recently isolated at NIH. Marjorie worked with this particular vitamin, which is used in connection with the treatment of a certain type of anemia.

Marjorie doesn't have too much spare time after working hours. The Romines have two small children -- a girl 5 1/2 and a boy 3. Marjorie's hobby is sewing, and she makes almost all of her daughter's clothes.

Marjorie finds that being at NIH simplifies her problems as a working wife. "John and I have the same hours, and I never have to worry about a ride to and from work. Most important, though, is the fact that we have a better understanding of each other's job and, consequently, more common interests."

R & W NOTES

Bob Campbell, Chairman of the Halloween party committee, announces that the date of the party has been changed from October 31 to Friday, October 24, in Wilson Hall.

As an added treat for the occasion, "live" dance music will be supplied by Lee Maxfield and his trio. You probably will recall that it was Lee Maxfield who played for the Community Chest rally.

Doors will open at 9:30 p.m., with music from 10 to 1. Come early for choice tables. Tickets will be $1.20 per person and are now on sale. Be sure to get yours from your building representative, or from one of the party promoters.

Costumes will be optional, but everyone will have to wear a mask to get in. The committee will award a prize for the best costume.

CHARLES KNAUFF, NMI LAB TECHNICIAN DIES

The NIH Record regrets to announce the death of Charles H. Knauff on October 7.

For many years, Mr. Knauff was a research technician in the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases, NMI. He was in charge of isolating viruses and rickettsia and maintaining them in laboratory animals.

Mr. Knauff joined the Hygienic Laboratory of PHS in 1918. From 1930 to 1942, he was Dr. R. E. Dyer's laboratory assistant. Dr. Dyer, in commenting on Mr. Knauff, said, "He was one of the best, most conscientious, honest, careful laboratory assistants I ever knew. Charlie was the one who saved five guinea pigs for me while I was sick with Q fever. These guinea pigs were the ones that gave me the lead on the relationship of Q to nine-mile fever."

Mr. Knauff is survived by his wife, Patricia, and a daughter, Mrs. Doris Clark.
DR. PAUL NEAL DIES
SUDDENLY ON OCT. 13

Dr. Paul A. Neal, chief of the Laboratory of Physical Biology, NIAMD, died of a heart ailment at his home October 13.

Dr. Neal was noted for outstanding contributions to the science of industrial hygiene, particularly in the field of poisoning as an occupational hazard. Recently he directed field and laboratory research clarifying the effect of DDT on human beings.

Dr. Neal was born in West Point, Tennessee. He received his M.D. degree from Vanderbilt University in 1927 and entered the Public Health Service the following year.

From 1936 to 1947 Dr. Neal was chief of industrial hygiene studies at NIH. He served as head of the physical biology laboratories from 1947 to the present, directing medical research in such fields as molecular biophysics, low-energy and nuclear radiation biology, and physiological physics.

Surviving are his wife, the former Lady Beatrice Munro; three sons, Alasdair Munro, Paul Whitaker, and Robert Gordon; his mother, Mrs. Madge Neal; and a sister, Mrs. Ashley Pogue.

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY
LOANS LAB EQUIPMENT

For the past year, the Purchase and Supply Branch has sponsored a laboratory equipment loan service.

Through this service, NIH scientists are able to borrow rather than buy certain laboratory equipment needed for short-term projects.

Laboratory equipment is also loaned to scientists while they await delivery of new equipment or while their old equipment is being repaired.

Among the items available for loan are spectrophotometers, typewriters, centrifuges, analytical balances, oxygen regulators, pH meters, adding and calculating machines.

To borrow equipment, submit an "Equipment Loan Request" to the NIH Central Storeroom.

New equipment will be added to the loan service by request. Call Mr. Jarrels in the Central Storeroom (Ext. 508), if you have any suggestions.